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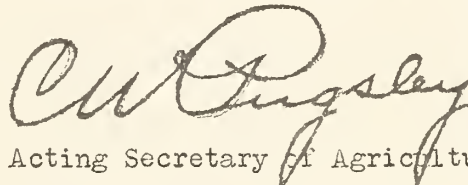
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1923.

MEMORANDUM NO. 431

Extracts from appropriation acts for 1924 (other than the Agricultural Appropriation Act), and other acts and resolutions passed by the 67th Congress (third session), which relate either directly or indirectly to the Department of Agriculture, or which may be of general interest to employees.

The attention of officials and employees of the Department of Agriculture is invited to the following provisions of a general nature which are included in the several acts and resolutions indicated.

  
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

ACT TO PROVIDE A METHOD FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS ARISING AGAINST  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN SUMS NOT EXCEEDING \$1,000  
IN ANY ONE CASE, APPROVED DECEMBER 28, 1922 (Public No. 375). ✓

That when used in this Act the terms "department and establishment" and "department or establishment" mean any executive department or other independent establishment of the Government; the word "employee" shall include enlisted men in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

SEC. 2. That authority is hereby conferred upon the head of each department and establishment acting on behalf of the Government of the United States to consider, ascertain, adjust, and determine any claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damages to or loss of privately owned property where the amount of the claim does not exceed \$1,000, caused by the negligence of any officer or employee of the Government acting within the scope of his employment. Such amount as may be found to be due to any claimant shall be certified to Congress as a legal claim for payment out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor, together with a brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed: Provided, That no claim shall be considered by a department or other independent establishment unless presented to it within one year from the date of the accrual of said claim.



SEC. 3. That acceptance by any claimant of the amount determined under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be in full settlement of such claim against the Government of the United States.

SEC. 4. That any and all Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE AND FOR THE JUDICIARY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 3, 1923 (Public No. 377).

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT ROME, ITALY.

For the payment of the quota of the United States for the support of the International Institute of Agriculture for the calendar year 1924, \$19,577;

For salary of the one member of the permanent committee of the International Institute of Agriculture for the calendar year 1924, \$5,000;

For the payment of the quota of the United States for the cost of translating into and printing in the English language the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, \$5,000. (page 9)

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 3, 1923 (Public No. 378).

TRANSFER OF OFFICE MATERIAL, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT  
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For \*\*\*\*\* carrying into effect the Executive order of December 3, 1918, regulating the transfer of office materials, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia falling into disuse because of the cessation of war activities, \*\*\*\*\* Provided further, That the said Executive order shall continue in effect until June 30, 1924, without modification, except that the price charged shall be the current market value at time of issue, less a discount for usage, but in no instance shall the discount be more than 25 per centum, and that the proceeds from the transfer of appropriations thereunder shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That the heads of the executive departments and independent establishments and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the storage and delivery of material, supplies, and equipment transferred under the foregoing order: Provided further, That typewriters, and computing machines transferred to the General Supply Committee as surplus, where such machines have become unfit for further use, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be issued to other Government departments and establishments at exchange prices quoted in the current general schedule of supplies or sold commercially. (page 4)





RESTRICTIONS ON THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE  
OF TYPEWRITING MACHINES.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1924 for the purchase of any standard typewriting machine, except bookkeeping and billing machines, at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches, \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95; twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50; twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two inches, \$107.50.

All purchases of typewriting machines during the fiscal year 1924 by executive departments and independent establishments for use in the District of Columbia or in the field, except as hereinafter provided, shall be made from the surplus machines in the stock of the General Supply Committee. The War Department shall furnish the General Supply Committee, immediately upon the approval of this Act, a complete inventory of the various makes, models, and classes of typewriters in its possession, the condition of such machines, and the point of storage, and shall turn over to the General Supply Committee such typewriting machines in such quantities as the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time may call for by specific requisition for sale to the various services of the Government. If the General Supply Committee is unable to furnish serviceable machines to any such service of the Government, it shall furnish unserviceable machines at current exchange prices, and such machines shall then be applied by the service of the Government receiving them as part payment for new machines from commercial sources in accordance with the prices fixed in the preceding paragraph. And in selling typewriting machines to the various services the General Supply Committee may accept an equal number of unserviceable machines as part payment thereon at the exchange prices quoted in the current general schedule of supplies.  
(pages 4, 5)

REGULATION OF PROPAGATION AND SALE OF BIOLOGIC  
PRODUCTS.

To regulate the propagation and sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, including arsphenamine, and for the preparation of curative and diagnostic biologic products, including personal services of reserve commissioned officers and other personnel, \$41,500. (page 18)

ACT TO CONSOLIDATE THE WORK OF COLLECTING, COMPILING, AND PUBLISHING  
STATISTICS OF THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE APPROVED JANUARY 5, 1923 (Public No. 379).

That the control and with it the expense of operation of the office known as the Bureau of Customs Statistics under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury, now located in the customhouse, city of New York, State of New York, including all officers, clerks and other employees of that bureau, official records, papers, mechanical

*[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text visible across the page.]*



and office equipment, furniture, and supplies now in use, be, and the same hereby is, transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized, if by him deemed advisable, to consolidate the said Bureau of Customs Statistics with the Division of Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce into one office, located in either Washington or New York, or partly in either place, in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce; that the statistical bureau hereby authorized to be located in New York under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of Commerce continue to occupy the premises in the New York customhouse which are now occupied by the Bureau of Customs Statistics, and that additional space as needed be assigned in the same building for its use by the Secretary of the Treasury upon request of the Secretary of Commerce. All of the unexpended appropriations or allotments from appropriations available for the maintenance and expense of operation of the said Bureau of Customs Statistics are, from the time when this Act takes effect, deducted from the appropriation of the Department of the Treasury for collecting revenue from customs and transferred to the appropriation for the Department of Commerce, to be available for the current fiscal year from the time of such transfer for expenditure in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, for personal services, rental, or purchase of mechanical, tabulating, duplicating, and other office machinery, devices, furniture, and supplies, including their exchange or repair; subsistence, traveling and transportation expenses of employees for official purposes; telegraph, telephone, and all other contingent expenses not specifically included in the foregoing.

SEC. 2. That the Department of Commerce will furnish monthly to the collectors at the several ports a tabulation in detail showing the quantities and values of the merchandise imported and exported from their respective districts, and will furnish the Treasury Department upon request such special reports as may be necessary from time to time.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall take effect and be in force on the 1st day of January, 1923.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 5, 1923 (Public No. 380).

#### TESTING SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS FOR GOVERNMENT.

For testing miscellaneous materials, such as varnish materials, soap materials, inks, and chemicals, including supplies for the Government departments and independent establishments, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, as authorized by law, \$40,000. (page 9)

#### DEVELOPMENT OF COLOR STANDARDS.

To develop color standards and methods of manufacture and of color measurement, with special reference to their industrial use in standardization and specification of colorants such as dyestuffs, inks, and pigments, and other products, paint, paper, and textiles, in which color is



a pertinent property, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$10,000. (page 9)

DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS OF TEXTILES, PAPER,  
LEATHER AND RUBBER.

To investigate textiles, paper, leather, and rubber in order to develop standards of quality and methods of measurement, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$25,000. (page 10)

STANDARDIZATION AND DESIGN OF SUGAR-TESTING APPARATUS  
AND DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR  
VARIOUS GRADES OF SUGAR.

For the standardization and design of sugar-testing apparatus; the development of technical specifications for the various grades of sugars, with particular reference to urgent problems made pressing by conditions following the war, especially involving the standardization and manufacture of sugars; for the study of the technical problems incidental to the collection of the revenue on sugar and to determine the fundamental scientific constants of sugars and other substances; for the standardization and production of rare and unusual types of sugars required for the medical service of the Government departments; and for other technical and scientific purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$40,000. (page 10)

TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

During the fiscal year 1924 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau, and which the Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Bureau of Standards for the performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made. (page 11)

INQUIRY RESPECTING FOOD FISHES.

For inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food fishes in the waters of the United States, and for investigation and experiments in respect to the aquatic animals, plants and waters, in the interests of fish culture and the fishery industries, including expenses of travel and preparation of reports, \$40,000. (page 17)





ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES IN CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 22, 1923 (Public No. 385).

APPROPRIATION FOR MOTOR BOAT FOR FOREST SERVICE.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase a motor boat in the administration of the Alaskan forests to replace boat sunk by striking rocks in Sumner Strait, \$8,500. (page 3)

EXTENDING THE AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATION FOR  
INSECT INFESTATIONS.

The appropriation of \$150,000 provided by the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1922," approved December 15, 1921, for the prevention of loss of timber from insect infestation on public lands in Oregon and California shall remain available for the purposes authorized by such Act until December 31, 1923. (page 3)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR ERADICATION OF PINK  
BOLL WORM.

For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the emergency caused by the existence of the pink bollworm of cotton in Mexico; to prevent the movement of cotton and cotton seed from Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof, \$75,000, including the payment of rent outside the District of Columbia and the employment of persons and means in the City of Washington and elsewhere; any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of such cleaning and disinfection at plants constructed therefor out of any appropriation made on account of the pink bollworm of cotton to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. (page 3)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR COOPERATIVE CONSTRUCTION  
OF RURAL POST ROADS.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of such Act as amended, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended, being part of the sum of \$50,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, by paragraph 1 of section 4 of the Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1923, approved June 19, 1922: Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall act

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various theories of the origin of life. It is shown that the most plausible theory is that of spontaneous generation. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence in favor of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the evidence is very strong and that it is not possible to explain the origin of life in any other way. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the implications of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the theory has important implications for our understanding of the history of life on earth.



upon projects submitted to him under his apportionment of such authorization of \$50,000,000, and his approval of any such project within three years shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of its proportional contribution thereto: Provided further, That the appropriations heretofore and hereafter made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of such Act of July 11, 1916, and the Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto shall be considered available for the purpose of discharging the obligations created by the approval of projects. (pages 3, 4)

#### INTERNATIONAL SEISMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

For defraying the necessary expenses in fulfilling the obligations of the United States as a member of the International Seismological Association for the year March 31, 1915, to March 31, 1916, fiscal years 1915 and 1916, \$360. (page 8)

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 24, 1923 (Public No. 395).

#### PROTECTION OF GAME IN ALASKA.

For carrying into effect the Act entitled "An Act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved May 11, 1908, including salaries, traveling expenses of game wardens, and all other necessary expenses, \$20,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of Alaska. (page 4)

#### RESTORATION OF LANDS IN FOREST RESERVES.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to advertise the restoration to the public domain of lands in forest reserves or of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest reserve purposes, \$3,000. (page 7)

#### SUPPRESSING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG LIVE STOCK OF INDIANS.

For reimbursing Indians for live stock which may be hereafter destroyed on account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases, and for expenses in connection with the work of eradicating and preventing such diseases, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$12,000. (page 14)

#### PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF GOVERNMENT FUEL YARD.

Hereafter the various branches of the Federal service and the municipal government in the District of Columbia shall make payment of accounts rendered against them by the Government fuel yard for fuel furnished them by depositing the proper amount directly to the credit of the



Treasurer of the United States for the credit of the appropriation "Maintenance and operation, United States Government fuel yard," and duplicate certificates of deposits issued therefor shall be promptly forwarded by the depositors to the Government fuel yard. (page 42)

#### TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO BUREAU OF MINES.

During the fiscal year 1924 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Bureau of Mines on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau and which it is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, transfer to the Bureau of Mines such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Bureau of Mines for the performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made. (page 42, 43)

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND SUNDRY INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE BUREAUS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND OFFICES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 13, 1923 (Public No. 409).

#### DETAILS TO CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Except for one person detailed for part-time duty in the district office at New York City, no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the commission's central office in Washington or to any of its district offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924; but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the district secretaries. \*\*\*\*\* (page 3).

#### INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

For the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including necessary employees and purchase of necessary books and periodicals, \$43,000. (page 10)

#### INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

For the cooperation of the United States in the work of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, including the preparation of a classified index catalogue of American scientific publications for incorporation in the International Catalogue, clerk hire, purchase of necessary books and periodicals, and other necessary incidental expenses, \$7,500. (page 10)





ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ACQUIREMENT BY THE UNITED STATES OF PRIVATELY OWNED LANDS SITUATED WITHIN CERTAIN TOWNSHIPS IN THE LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST, IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, BY EXCHANGING THEREFOR LANDS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN ALSO WITHIN SUCH STATE, APPROVED FEBRUARY 14, 1923, (Public No. 411).

That whenever the owner or owners of any privately owned lands, situated within township eighteen south, range eleven east, or townships fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen south, range twelve east, New Mexico principal meridian, within the county of Otero and State of New Mexico, and within the present boundaries of the Lincoln National Forest, shall submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a proposal for the exchange of said lands for lands upon the public domain situated in the county of Otero and State of New Mexico, and such Secretary shall be of opinion that the acquirement of the same by the United States for national forest purposes would be beneficial thereto, he is hereby authorized and empowered to transmit to the Secretary of the Interior such offer so made to him, together with such recommendations as he may see proper to make in connection therewith, together with a description of the property included in such offer and an estimate of the commercial or other value thereof, intrinsically or otherwise; and if he shall recommend the acquirement of the same by the United States under the provisions hereof, then, and in such event, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered in his discretion to enter into and conclude negotiations with such owner or owners thereof and in exchange for such designated privately owned lands, and upon conveyance by the owner or owners thereof to the United States by a good and sufficient deed, to cause to be patented to such owner or owners such acreage of nonmineral, nonirrigable grazing lands not suitable for agricultural purposes except for raising grass, situated within the said county of Otero, State of New Mexico, of equal total value, as near as he may be able to determine, to the lands so conveyed to the United States.

SEC. 2. That any lands, conveyed to the United States under the provisions of this Act shall, upon acceptance of the conveyance thereof, become and be a part of such Lincoln National Forest.

SEC. 3. That before any exchange of lands as above provided is effected, notice of such exchange proposal, describing the lands involved therein, shall be published once each week for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county in which such lands so to be conveyed to the United States are situated.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 20, 1923, (Public No. 431).

PAYMENT FOR PRINTING.

During the fiscal year 1924 any executive department or independent establishment of the Government ordering printing and binding from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly by check to the Public Printer upon his written request, either in advance or upon completion of





the work, all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment: Provided, That proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed upon by the Public Printer and the department or establishment concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer for work that he is authorized by law to do shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of the Treasury Department, of the appropriation made for the working capital of the Government Printing Office, for the year in which the work is done, and be subject to requisition by the Public Printer. (page 17)

#### ESTIMATES FOR PRINTING AND BINDING.

All amounts in the Budget for the fiscal year 1925 for printing and binding for any department or establishment, so far as the Bureau of the Budget may deem practicable, shall be incorporated in a single item for printing and binding for such department or establishment and be eliminated as a part of any estimate for any other purpose. And if any amounts for printing and binding are included as a part of any estimates for any other purposes, such amounts shall be set forth in detail in a note immediately following the general estimate for printing and binding: Provided, That the foregoing requirement shall not apply to work to be executed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. (page 17)

#### DISCONTINUANCE OF PRINTING OF ANNUAL REPORTS.

In order to keep the expenditures for printing and binding for the fiscal year 1924 within or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads of the various executive departments and independent establishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions: Provided, That where the printing of such reports is discontinued, the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the heads of the respective departments or independent establishments for public inspection. (page 18)

ACT TO AMEND SECTIONS 2, 5, 11, 12, 15, 19, 29, and 30 OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT, APPROVED AUGUST 11, 1916, APPROVED FEBRUARY 23, 1923 (Public No. 436).

This act amends the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, in the following respects:

Removes the limitation imposed by Section 2 with regard to products which can be stored in a licensed warehouse. Heretofore warehouses could be licensed only for the storage of cotton, wool, tobacco, and grain. Under the amendment the Secretary may license warehouses for the storage of such agricultural products as he may deem proper.



Removes the one year limitation on a license heretofore imposed by Section 5. Under the amendment the life of a license may be indefinite instead of for only one year.

While the amendment to section 6 inserts the words "and may in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture include the requirements of fire insurance", in the second sentence of the section, it does not change the effect of the Act as the requirement is discretionary with the Secretary.

The amendment to section 11 provides for the licensing of persons to inspect and sample products. Heretofore persons were licensed only to classify and weigh products stored in licensed warehouses.

Section 15 of the Act is amended by striking out the words "grain, flaxseed or" and "other" at the beginning of the Section. Heretofore there was a tendency to construe the wording of the section to mean that grain under all conditions of storage was a fungible product, when as a matter of fact it may be and is at times non-fungible. The amendment will overcome this difficulty.

Section 18 of the Act is amended by adding the following proviso: "Provided, however, the Secretary of Agriculture may in his discretion require that such receipt have plainly and conspicuously embodied in its written or printed terms a provision that such receipt is not negotiable." This amendment really adds nothing to the Act as it heretofore existed, since it leaves it discretionary with the Secretary of Agriculture to require the issuance of non-negotiable receipts when the grade is omitted therefrom.

The amendment to Section 30 enlarges very materially the scope of offenses punishable under the Act and also increases the severity of the penalties which may be imposed for violations of the Act. It also provides for punishing anyone who shall draw a false sample or who shall wilfully mutilate and falsely represent a sample drawn under the Act, or who shall classify, grade or weigh fraudulently any agricultural products covered by the Act.

Sections 12, 19, and 29 are amended to make them harmonize with the amendments to Sections 2 and 11.

ACT DEFINING THE CROP FAILURE IN THE PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE, OR OATS BY THOSE WHO BORROWED MONEY FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1918 AND 1919 FOR THE PURCHASE OF WHEAT, RYE, OR OATS FOR SEED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 26, 1923 (Public No. 447).

That a yield of five bushels or less per acre of wheat, rye, or oats on lands owned by those in the drought-stricken regions who borrowed money from the Government of the United States in the years 1918 and 1919 for the purchase of wheat, rye, or oats for seed be, and the same is hereby, declared to be a failure, and the borrower whose yield was five bushels or less per acre be, and he is hereby, released from repayment of the amount borrowed by him from the Government: Provided, That nothing herein shall release the borrower who signed a guaranty-fund agreement and whose crop was not a failure from making the contribution provided for in such agreement, but said guaranty-fund shall be used as stipulated in the agreement to the settlement of the loans to those whose





crop was a failure: Provided further, That any such borrower whose crop was a failure, as herein defined, and who made payment on his loan prior to May 31, 1920, shall be fully reimbursed from such guaranty fund.

ACT EXTENDING THE TIME FOR PAYMENT OF CHARGES DUE ON RECLAMATION PROJECTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1923 (Public No. 454).

This Act amends the Act of March 31, 1922, which provided for an extension for one year of the time within which water users on Federal reclamation projects should pay charges due the Government, by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make the extension for two years, instead of one, dating from December 31, 1922. In lieu of the penalties which otherwise would have been exacted for nonpayment of the Federal assessments, the Act provides for an interest charge of 6 per cent during the period of extension of payments.

ACT ESTABLISHING STANDARD GRADES OF NAVAL STORES, PREVENTING DECEPTION IN TRANSACTIONS IN NAVAL STORES, REGULATING TRAFFIC THEREIN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1923 (Public No. 478).

This Act, to be designated and known as the Naval Stores Act, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and promulgate standards for naval stores; authorizes the Secretary to provide interested persons with duplicates of the official naval stores standards upon tender of satisfactory security for the return thereof; provides punishment for violation of the provisions of the Act, and authorizes the Secretary to purchase in the open market samples of spirits of turpentine or anything offered for sale as such for the purpose of detecting any violation of the Act.

Section 8 authorizes an appropriation for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act which becomes effective ninety days after its approval.

ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN HOMESTEAD ENTRYMEN, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1923 (Public No. 496).

That any homestead entryman of one hundred and sixty acres or less of lands which have been or may hereafter be designated or classified by the Secretary of the Interior as subject to entry under the provisions of the Enlarged Homestead Act of February 19, 1909, or June 17, 1910, who has not submitted final proof upon his existing entry, and any homestead entryman who has submitted final proof, or received patent, for such an amount of lands which have been or may hereafter be designated or classified by the Secretary of the Interior as of the character described in said Act, and who owns and resides upon the said homestead entry, where said lands are within a national forest, may make an additional entry for and obtain patent to such an amount of land, of that same character, not in a national forest, and within a radius of twenty miles from said homestead entry, as, when the area thereof is added to the area of the original entry, will not exceed three hundred and twenty acres, and residence upon the original entry shall be credited on both entries; but cultivation must be made on the additional entry as required by said Act. For the purposes





of this Act the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate as subject to the Enlarged Homestead Acts lands embraced, at the time of such designation, within valid subsisting entries within national forests.

Sec. 2. That any homestead entryman of one hundred and sixty acres or less of lands which have been or may hereafter be designated or classified by the Secretary of the Interior as subject to entry under the provisions of the Stock Raising Homestead Act of December 29, 1916, who has not submitted final proof upon his existing entry, and also any homestead entryman who has submitted final proof or received patent, for such an amount of lands that are of the character described as subject to entry under the provisions of the said Stock Raising Homestead Act, and who owns and resides upon the said homestead entry, where said lands are within a national forest, may make an additional entry for and obtain patent to such an amount of land of that same character, not in a national forest and within a radius of twenty miles from said homestead entry, as, when the area thereof is added to the area of the original entry, will not exceed six hundred and forty acres, and residence upon the original entry shall be credited on both entries; but improvements must be made on the additional entry equal to \$1.25 for each acre thereof. For the purposes of this Act the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate under the Stock Raising Homestead Act lands embraced, at the time of such designation, within valid subsisting entries within national forests.

ACT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL CREDIT FACILITIES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES: TO AMEND THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT: TO AMEND THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT: AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED March 4, 1922 (Public No. 503).

This Act, known as the "Agricultural credits Act of 1923", amends the Federal Farm Loan Act of July 17, 1916, as amended, and the Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913, as amended. The important provisions of the Act may be briefly summarized as follows:

A Federal intermediate credit bank is to be established in each of the 12 Federal land-bank districts. This bank is to be located in the same city in which the Federal land bank of the district is situated, and the officers and directors of the latter bank will be ex officio officers and directors of the new bank. Each Federal intermediate credit bank will have a capital of not to exceed \$5,000,000, which will be subscribed by the Federal Treasury. To provide additional capital collateral trust debentures may be issued in an amount not to exceed ten times the capital and surplus of the bank.

The purpose of these banks is to furnish discount facilities to banks and other financial institutions and to farmers' cooperative-marketing associations for terms of not less than six months nor more than three years. Advances may also be made direct to cooperative associations under specified conditions. The interest on discounts and advances charged by Federal intermediate credit banks may not exceed by more than 1 per cent the interest paid on debentures issued and paper discounted must not involve an interest rate to the borrower more than 1 1/2 per cent in excess of the discount rate.



The law also authorizes the organization under Federal charter of national agricultural-credit corporations, which may make loans and discounts for agricultural purposes, including the breeding and fattening of live stock. These corporations will operate under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, and, like the Federal intermediate credit banks, are authorized to issue collateral trust debentures up to ten times their capital and surplus. Such corporations, it is assumed, will be more generally organized in parts of the country where at the present time cattle loan companies are in operation. Existing companies of this kind may reincorporate under the new act.

The act also provided for the establishment of the so-called permanent organization of the 12 Federal land banks. Three out of seven directors are to be elected by the borrowers and stockholders of each land bank and three are to be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board. A seventh member, who will be president of the board of directors, will be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board from among three persons who have received the highest nomination vote for this position by the stockholders.

The maximum loan to individual borrowers is increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000 and the purpose for which mortgage loans can be made are broadened to include the repayment of any existing indebtedness.

The Federal reserve act is amended by liberalizing the definition of paper drawn for an "agricultural purpose," making such purpose embrace the grading and processing of agricultural products by cooperative marketing associations. Furthermore, the maximum term of discount on paper drawn for an agricultural purpose is increased from six months to nine months.

To encourage State banks more generally to become members of the Federal reserve system and thus make its facilities more directly available to agricultural districts, the capital requirements of State banks who wish to become members is temporarily reduced. A State bank may under certain conditions be admitted, providing its capital is equal to 60 per cent of that required from national banks similarly situated.

The active life of the War Finance Corporation is extended up to February 29, 1924, and the act finally provides for the appointment of a joint committee of Congress to inquire into the problem of encouraging State banks to avail themselves of membership in the Federal reserve system.

#### ACT TO PROHIBIT THE SHIPMENT OF FILLED MILK IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1923 (Public No. 513).

The Act defines "filled milk" as any milk, cream, or skimmed milk, whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated, powdered, dried, or desiccated, to which has been added, or which has been blended or compounded with any fat or oil other than milk fat, so that the resulting product imitates or resembles milk, cream, or skimmed milk. It provides, however, that "filled milk" shall not include any proprietary food compound not readily mistaken in taste for milk or cream, if such compound is (a) prepared and designed for feeding infants and young children and customarily used on the order of a physician; (b) packed in individual cans containing not more than sixteen and one-half ounces and bearing a





label in bold type that the content is to be used only for said purpose; (c) shipped in interstate or foreign commerce exclusively to physicians, wholesale and retail druggists, orphan asylums, child-welfare associations, hospitals, and similar institutions and generally disposed of by them.

Filled milk as defined by the Act is declared to be an adulterated article of food, injurious to the public health and its sale is declared to constitute a fraud upon the public, and its manufacture in any Territory, possession or within the District of Columbia, or shipment in interstate commerce is made unlawful. Violation of any provision of the Act is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF CIVILIAN POSITIONS WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND IN THE FIELD SERVICES, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1923 (Public No. 516).

This Act, to be known as "The Classification Act of 1923", provides for the classification of all civilian positions in the various departments and in the Government of the District of Columbia in the District of Columbia and in the field service.

ACT TO DEFINE BUTTER AND TO PROVIDE A STANDARD THEREFOR, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1923 (Public No. 519).

That for the purposes of the Food and Drug Acts of June 30, 1906 (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 768), "butter" shall be understood to mean the food product usually known as butter, and which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter, and containing not less than 80 per centum by weight of milk fat, all tolerances having been allowed for.

ACT TO PRESERVE THE STATUS OF PERSONS AWARDED COMPENSATION UNDER THE ACT APPROVED September 17, 1916, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1923 (Public No. 537).

That in the administration of the Act approved September 7, 1916, entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," persons now receiving compensation upon an award made by the Compensation Commission shall, until March 1, 1924, be entitled to receive the amount awarded, unless the award so made shall by the commission be set aside.

ACT TO ESTABLISH AND PROMOTE THE USE OF THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES IN INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE; TO PREVENT DECEPTION THEREIN AND PROVIDE FOR THE PROPER APPLICATION OF SUCH STANDARDS; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1923 (Public No. 539).

This Act known as the United States Cotton Standards Act becomes effective August 1, 1923, and provides that the official cotton standards





established effective August 1, 1923, under the United States Cotton Futures Act shall be the official cotton standards for the purpose of this Act until changed or replaced. The Act provides that it shall be unlawful (a) in or in connection with any transaction or shipment in commerce made after the Act becomes effective, or (b) in any publication of a price or quotation determined in or in connection with any transaction or shipment in commerce after the Act becomes effective, or (c) in any classification for the purposes of or in connection with a transaction or shipment in commerce after the Act becomes effective, for any person to indicate for any cotton a grade or other class which is of or within the official cotton standards of the United States then in effect by a name, description, or designation not used in said standards.

The Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to classify samples of cotton submitted for the purpose and makes the final certificate of the Secretary prima facie evidence of the true classification of the cotton in United States courts. It provides for the licensing of classifiers and authorizes the promulgation of regulations for the purpose of putting into effect the administrative features of the Act.

Violation of the restrictive provisions of the Act is punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

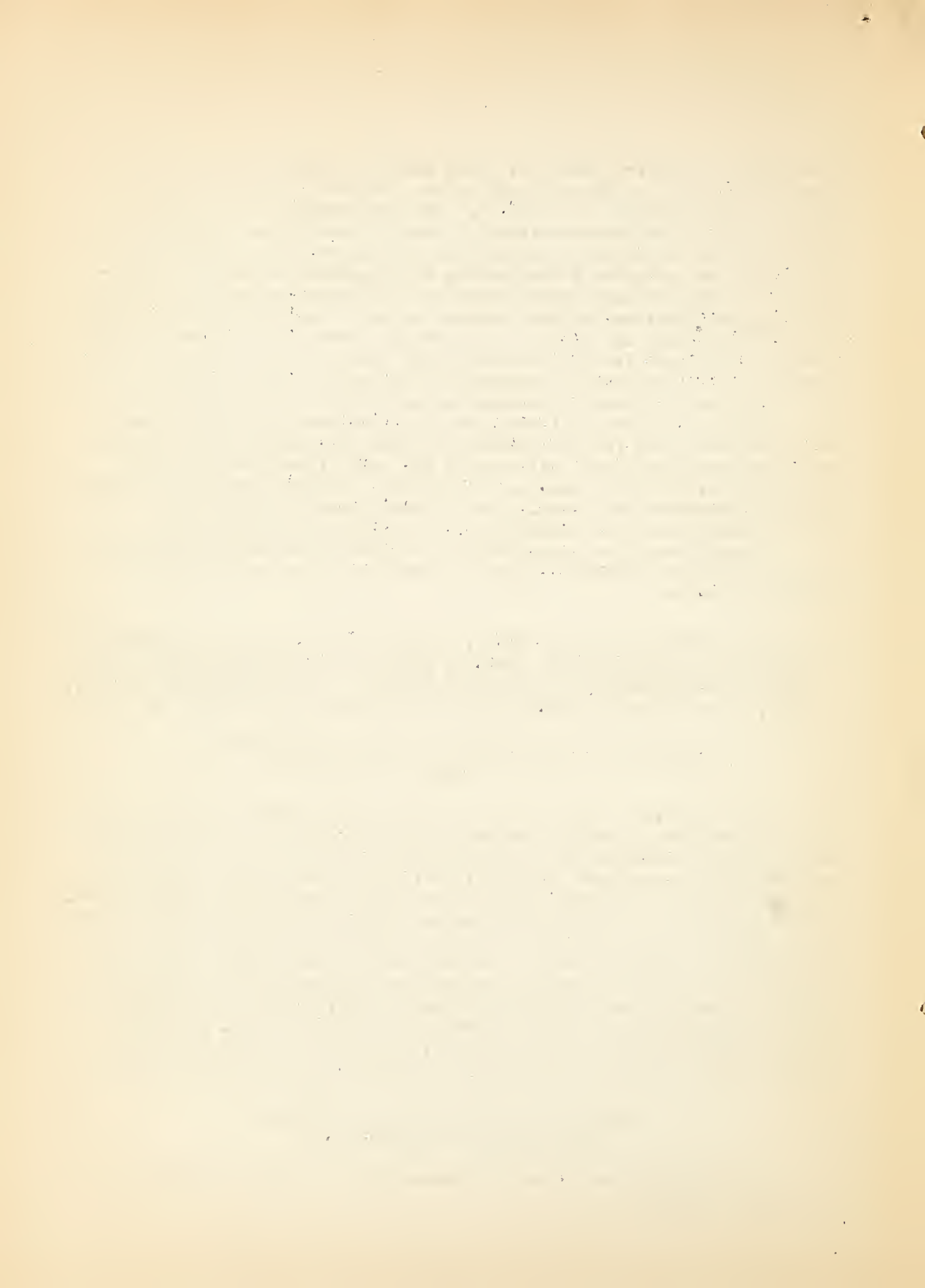
ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES IN CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1923 (Public No. 543).

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR WHITE PINE BLISTER  
RUST.

For applying such methods of eradication or control of the white pine blister rust as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including the payment of such expenses and the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, in cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations, or individuals as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, and in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture no expenditure shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, county, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes, fiscal year 1923, \$30,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed. (page 9)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR FIGHTING  
AND PREVENTING FOREST FIRES.

For fighting and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1923, \$375,000. (page 9)



ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR PROTECTION OF OREGON  
AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD LANDS.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain a patrol to prevent trespass and to guard against and check fires upon the land revested in the United States by the Act approved June 9, 1916, and the lands known as the Coos Bay Wagon road lands involved in the case of Southern Oregon Company against United States (Number 2711) in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, fiscal year 1923, \$16,480. (page 9)

COLLECTION OF SEED GRAIN LOANS.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect moneys due the United States on account of loans made to farmers under the seed-grain loan provisions of the Act of March 3, 1921 (Forty-first Statutes at Large, pages 1315, 1347), and the Seed Grain Loan Act of March 20, 1922 (Forty-second Statutes at Large, page 467), including the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary, fiscal year 1923, \$25,000. (page 10)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR JAPANESE BEETLE.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the emergency caused by the occurrence of the Japanese beetle in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and to provide means for the control and prevention of spread of this insect in these States and to other States, in cooperation with the States concerned, and with organizations or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, including the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and all other necessary expenses, \$25,000, fiscal year 1923: Provided, That in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture no expenditures shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, county, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment for such purposes. (page 10)

CONTROL OF BOLL WEEVIL BY AIRPLANE.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Secretary of War, to investigate and develop the use of the airplane as a means of distributing insecticides for the control of the boll weevil, and other cotton insects, including the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and all other necessary expenses, to remain available until June 30, 1924, \$40,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary. (page 10)

INVESTIGATING SOURCES OF CRUDE  
RUBBER.

To enable the Department of Commerce to investigate and report





upon the possibilities of developing the rubber plantation industry in the Philippine Islands and Latin America; to investigate the conditions of production and marketing of other essential raw materials for American industries including nitrates and sisal; and to investigate related problems in the development of the foreign trade of the United States in agricultural and manufactured products, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and all other necessary expenses in connection therewith, \$500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1924: Provided, That of this sum such amount as the President may in his discretion direct, not exceeding \$100,000, shall be made available to the Department of Agriculture for such exploration of rubber-producing regions and such studies and experiments with rubber-producing plants in the United States, the Philippine Islands, and elsewhere, as may be found advisable. (pages 10, 11)

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924 APPROVED MARCH 4, 1923 (Public No. 544).

This Act provides increase of compensation for civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1924 at the rate of \$240 per annum if the salary is not less than \$400 per annum nor more than \$2,500 per annum. Employees receiving less than \$400 per annum will receive increase of compensation at the rate of 60 per cent of their basic salaries, while employees receiving more than \$2,500 per annum but less than \$2,740 per annum will receive increase of compensation at such rate per annum as may be necessary to make their salaries, plus increase of compensation, at the rate of \$2,740 per annum. Certain classes of employees are not entitled to the increase of compensation while others may receive it only upon the certification of the heads of their respective departments. The sum of \$3,304,800 is appropriated for increase of compensation for employees of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1924.

JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ACCEPTANCE OF TITLE TO CERTAIN LAND WITHIN THE SHASTA NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA, APPROVED FEBRUARY 13, 1923 (Public Res. No. 90).

That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, and without expense to the United States, except for recording deed and for taxes for the current year, from Mary Burt Brittan, of San Francisco, California, a gift of certain land described as lots one, two, three, and four, section eighteen, township thirty-nine north, range four west, Mount Diablo meridian, and the northeast quarter of section twenty-four, township thirty-nine north, range five west, Mount Diablo meridian, conveyed by deed dated July 4, 1922: Provided, That said lands shall thereupon become a part of the Shasta National Forest and subject to all laws relating thereto except the mineral land laws.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay the expense of recording of the deed and taxes for the current year from



The first part of the paper deals with the general principles of the theory of the atom. It is shown that the atom is a system of particles, which are bound together by forces of attraction. The forces of attraction are of two kinds: the forces of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons, and the forces of attraction between the electrons themselves. The forces of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons are of the Coulomb type, and the forces of attraction between the electrons themselves are of the exchange type. The forces of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons are of the Coulomb type, and the forces of attraction between the electrons themselves are of the exchange type.

The second part of the paper deals with the application of the theory of the atom to the study of the properties of matter. It is shown that the properties of matter are determined by the arrangement of the atoms in space. The arrangement of the atoms in space is determined by the forces of attraction between the atoms. The forces of attraction between the atoms are of the Coulomb type, and the forces of attraction between the electrons themselves are of the exchange type. The forces of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons are of the Coulomb type, and the forces of attraction between the electrons themselves are of the exchange type.

The third part of the paper deals with the application of the theory of the atom to the study of the properties of light. It is shown that the properties of light are determined by the interaction of the light with the atoms. The interaction of the light with the atoms is determined by the forces of attraction between the light and the atoms. The forces of attraction between the light and the atoms are of the Coulomb type, and the forces of attraction between the electrons themselves are of the exchange type. The forces of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons are of the Coulomb type, and the forces of attraction between the electrons themselves are of the exchange type.

The fourth part of the paper deals with the application of the theory of the atom to the study of the properties of heat. It is shown that the properties of heat are determined by the interaction of the heat with the atoms. The interaction of the heat with the atoms is determined by the forces of attraction between the heat and the atoms. The forces of attraction between the heat and the atoms are of the Coulomb type, and the forces of attraction between the electrons themselves are of the exchange type. The forces of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons are of the Coulomb type, and the forces of attraction between the electrons themselves are of the exchange type.

the appropriation made for general expenses of the Forest Service.

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING PAYMENT TO CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1923 (Public Res. No. 99).

That all per diem employees of the several departments and independent establishments of the Government who were carried on the rolls as employees and excused from work on November 11, 1921, shall be allowed pay for that day.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 29, 1920, ENTITLED "JOINT RESOLUTION TO CREATE A JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT." APPROVED MARCH 4, 1923 (Public Res. No. 100).

This resolution extends until July 1, 1924, the date on which the report of the special joint committee of the House and Senate shall submit its report and recommendations regarding the reorganization of the executive departments of the Government. The date originally set for this report was the second Monday in December, 1922.

JOINT RESOLUTION PERMITTING THE ENTRY FREE OF DUTY OF CERTAIN DOMESTIC ANIMALS WHICH HAVE CROSSED THE BOUNDARY LINE INTO FOREIGN COUNTRIES. APPROVED MARCH 4, 1923 (Public Res. No. 101).

That despite the provisions of the third paragraph of paragraph 1506 of Title II of the Tariff Act of 1922, horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, and other domestic animals, which heretofore have strayed across the boundary line into any foreign country, or been driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, or which may so stray or be driven before March 1, 1923, shall, together with their offspring, be admitted free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, if brought back to the United States within twelve months from the time they so strayed or were driven.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1924, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1923 (Public Res. No. 104).

That the sum of \$24,000 is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, to provide payment for the following additional positions in the Federal Farm Loan Board: Two members at the rate of \$10,000 each and two private secretaries at the rate of \$2,000 each.

